

BRYAN CRITICISES CLEVELAND;
WATTERSON DENOUNCES HIM.

Bryan Comments
on Bolting
Democrats.

Their Present Views
and Future Pur-
poses Shown.

Says Cleveland Knows Money
Question Contest Is Only
Beginning.

By William Jennings Bryan.
LINCOLN, Neb., April 25.—The presence of Mr. Cleveland, two members of his Cabinet and such eminent gold Democrats as ex-Congressman Turner, Bynum and Patterson made the banquet an important political event, and the address delivered by Mr. Cleveland may fairly be accepted as setting forth the present views and future purposes of the bolting Democrats.
Probably the most unexpected thing in the address was his reference to the Republican Administration. He borrows emphasis from a scriptural text and accuses the Republicans of returning in hot haste to their wallowing in the mire of extreme protection. This is an unfair criticism, because the Republicans have never shown any disposition to abandon extreme protection.

On McKinley Democrats.

Mr. McKinley won political fame as the apostle of a high tariff, and during the late campaign reiterated his devotion to this policy. Those Democrats who voted for Mr. McKinley voted with their eyes open to tariff possibilities.
Neither have those Democrats reason to complain of Mr. McKinley's attitude on the money question. To be sure, the President has sent an argosy abroad in search, not of a golden fleece, but of an object equally elusive, namely, an international agreement for the restoration of bimetalism, but in so doing, he is only carrying out a pledge contained in his platform.
Unless the gold Democrats were in possession of assurances not given to the public generally, or expected, the President to abandon his platform, they ought to be satisfied with his financial policy. He promised to maintain the gold standard until relief comes from abroad, and he is doing it in spite of the continued distress caused by such a policy.

Can Condemn Policies.

The Democrats who supported the Chicago platform can consistently condemn both the tariff policy and the financial policy of the Administration, but those who supported Mr. McKinley are only receiving what they had a right to expect.
Mr. Cleveland accuses the Republicans of a determination "to repay partisan support from the proceeds of increased burdens of taxation placed upon those already overladen."
He knew that the Republicans had collected a campaign fund larger than ever before known in American politics. Did it ever occur to him that the contributors would expect repayment through legislation friendly to their interests. Has not the Dingley bill been drawn exactly upon the plan of the McKinley bill? It may differ in its schedules, but it does not differ in its general plan and preparation. But if those Democrats who supported Mr. McKinley have no reason to criticize his course, what shall we say of those Democrats who supported the Indianapolis ticket? What claim have they to consideration at the hands of the President?

From Bolting Democrats.

Mr. Cleveland asserts that when the fate of the nation seemed in the balance, deliverance came through the bolting Democrats. Does he mean

Says the Reform Club Banquet
Was to Bring Him Out for
a Third Term.

Calls Him a Callous, Self-Seeking Man, and
Says That He Can Never Again
Be President.

Claims That the Present New Jerseyite Was Responsible
for the Undoing of His Party at
the Late Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 25.—The Courier Journal to-morrow will contain the following editorial from the pen of Henry Watterson:
"Forewarned is forearmed.
"The first gun of the battle of 1890 is fired somewhat early, but it was fired by the Reform Club in New York last Saturday night. The Reform Club is made up exclusively of the personal followers of Mr. Cleveland. It exists in point of fact to exploit the fame and to advance the interest of the ex-President. The names of Fairchild and Hornblower and Peckham are a sufficient guarantee that the association has no other source of inspiration, nor any further point of destination.
"The dinner, an account of which appeared yesterday, was given to place Mr. Cleveland in the field as a candidate for President, and from this time forward all the appliances of a small but energetic and intelligent machinery will be put forth to make a campaign of education and a canvass for Mr. Cleveland synonymous terms.
"It is a gruesome feature of public affairs that great issues are so often complicated by lesser issues, and that the virus of private aim not infrequently percolates the veins of the fairest policies.

Cleveland and a Third Term.

"By no possibility can Mr. Cleveland affect the cause of genuine reform except for ill. He has had his day—a sad one for his party—and whatever contributions he made to the cause of good government during that day are upon the record and go to his credit. But his name in connection with the Presidency can be only a reproach, because, aside from the contaminations and frictions it involves, it carries with it the odious idea of a third term, antagonizing a law, unwritten, it is true, but deeply imbedded in the popular mind and heart.
"Mr. Cleveland can never again be President of the United States. Under no circumstances ought he to be. That he should contemplate another candidacy affords strong evidence of a lack in him of integrity and virtue. That a club of satellites should conspire to place him again in nomination is not merely proof of the treason of its members to their country and to the party to which they profess allegiance, but of a degrading sacrifice of patriotism and manhood. No party which is worthy the popular confidence could or would put him in nomination. Any party seriously contemplating it would be consigned to everlasting infamy.

"It was said not long ago and very truly that Mr. Cleveland would be a candidate for President every four years as long as he lived. The circumstances of his life, in the absence of any elevated principle of calculation or unselfish rule of action, bear him out in the belief that he is a law unto himself, contradicting all precedents. He has impressed this belief upon the group of persons who immediately surround him. They ought to be good Christians, for they seem to have been created for no other purpose than to serve their creator; and, if assiduity and constancy be merits, they are surely meritorious. But they are short-sighted. Their notion that Mr. Cleveland is within himself both a party and a platform and that he can command a following strong enough to win an election against the so-called Democrats and the so-called Republicans, is an illusion. If it could be realized the event would then and there Mexicanize the public administration; for, once again in power, like Diaz, Mr. Cleveland would find the means to continue in power the residue of his natural life. 'Better the Mexicanization of the currency than the overthrow of liberty' would be the well-nigh universal cry of the nation, so that the very best hope the Free Silverites can have is the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland, fatally dividing the elements of sound economics and making a sure highway for the forces of fiscal and other adventures.

Calls Him a Callous, Self-Seeking Man.

"But there can be no reason to doubt the fact that Mr. Cleveland is the one man to be reckoned with by those who seek to attain good government as distinguished from the operations of rampant partyism, swinging the pendulum from one to the other dizzy height of political excess. From first to last this callous, self-seeking man has been the direct cause, the sole occasion of all our undoing.
"To go back no further than the last national Democratic conflict. If six months before the nominating period of 1896 Mr. Cleveland had firmly said: 'I will not be a candidate under any circumstances, nor allow my name to be used by anybody,' the elements of order in the party could have got together and united on some leader equal to the task of meeting and beating the extremists. But Mr. Cleveland could not be induced to make the slightest sign. He was as silent as an oracle, standing the while exactly where the lightning might be expected to strike. Except for this, paralyzing Carlisle, Kentucky could have been held; Kentucky, gone, the rest followed like a landslide. Mr. Cleveland was known to be covertly a candidate, and, handicapped by him, the friends of sound money and revenue reform were overwhelmed by the malcontents, raised up in the first place, by Mr. Cleveland's exasperating temper and incompetency for leadership.
"It is discouraging to the friends of reform in the South and West that thus prematurely the movement for honest politics and sound money should be freighted down by a name which is potent only for evil. But it is still more discouraging to reflect that the man behind this name is as indefatigable as he is mischievous, that he is the author of the lax party discipline of which he complains; that he is the author of the protection gibberish which the national convention in 1892 refused to adopt; that elected on a pledge of tariff reform, he sent the tariff to the rear, and, advancing the money issue to the front, lost both; that he is very much richer than ever he was and much more ambitious than ever he was; that his removal to New Jersey was the first adroit step in his new plan of campaign; that every day of his life in that fine, effeminate Italian hand, he will write from two to fifty letters, addressed to persons in every part of the country; that posing as a retired statesman and philosopher, and playing upon the credulity of the simpleminded and easily flattered, he will leave no string untouched for stimulating the activity of the expectant; and day and night this Reform Club, having in charge the circulation of Democratic



Gold Democrats
Get Together
and Talk.

Carlisle and Buckner
Speak at the Re-
form Club.

They Resolved to Strengthen
Their Lines for
1900.

AT THE Reform Club dinner on Saturday night word went round that a conference would be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the club for discussion of the affairs of the National (Gold) Democracy.
The meeting was held in the assembly room and was private and informal. General Charles Tracey presided.
Among those present were:
General Simon B. Buckner.
John De Witt Warner.
Randolph Stauffer.
Timothy J. Linn.
W. H. Creamer.
C. Vay Holman.
General George P. Harrison.
Judge Joseph Patterson.
Edmund S. Kaufmann.
J. E. Dodge.
Senator Donelson Caffery.
J. C. Clardy.
Thomas M. Osborn.
Lawrence E. Sexton.
Robert G. McRae.
Seth Sprague Terry.
H. A. Bibbitt.
Professor B. I. Wheeler.
Franklin Pierce.
Charles J. Canda.
Charles J. Edwards.
E. R. Willey.
Robert A. Maxwell.
Bills B. Usher.
J. C. Holt.
Henry W. Lamb.
W. E. Curtis.
Henry Baldwin.
Dr. J. H. Senner.
James H. Ely.
John G. Carlisle.
Horace White.
Charlton T. Lewis.
N. C. Bacheller.
George P. Penbody.
Walter H. Page.
Henry C. Van Dusen.
W. J. Coombs.
Theodore Sutro.
Avery D. Andrews.
Edward M. Shepard.
A. B. Farquhar.
H. R. Friess.
Charles Spear.

Cleveland Not There.

Ex-President Cleveland did not attend. Other National Democrats conspicuously absent were ex-Comptroller of the Currency James H. Eckels, Wheeler H. Peckham, ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, James C. Carter, ex-Postmaster-General William L. Wilson, ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, William F. Harrity, ex-Governor Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut; chairman of the National Committee, W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, and John P. Hopkins, ex-Mayor of Chicago. All of these, it was understood, were invited to be present. The conference lasted three hours. Ex-Secretary Carlisle, General Tracey and almost everybody present made speeches. General Buckner met a most cordial reception and urged the necessity of keeping up the agitation for a gold standard pure and simple. Public sentiment toward the gold Democracy, the condition of the local organization and the results of the recent elections in the West were discussed. Much comfort seemed to be taken in the increased Democratic vote.

It was decided to not only keep up the gold organization, but to fight for control of the next regular Democratic convention, and to that end to fight for control of all local Democratic bodies. The platform is "Sound Money and Tariff Reform."

When the conference adjourned it was without setting a date for another meeting. Interviews with some of the most prominent conferees elicited the information that the gold Democracy was to be strengthened in every way for the next campaign. It was the only true Democracy, etc.

STORK AT SANDRINGHAM.

The Duchess of York Adds a Little Great Granddaughter to Victoria's Large Family Group.

London, April 25.—Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of York, is the mother of a daughter at York Cottage, Sandringham. The child was born at 3:30 this afternoon. Mother and child are both well.
The Duchess of York is the wife of the heir presumptive to the British throne, that is, her husband, the Duke of Lork, is the eldest living son of the Prince of Wales. Her delicate condition, coupled with the coincidence of the announcement on Friday of the death of another Duchess—the Dowager Duchess of Bedford—gave rise to the rumor on that day that the Duchess of York was dead, a rumor which was officially set at rest by the issuance of a bulletin from Sandringham that she was in good health. This bulletin was followed to-day by another announcing the birth of a daughter.

ENGLAND CALLS ON THE
POWERS TO END THE WAR.

Russia and Austria
Have Reached an
Agreement.

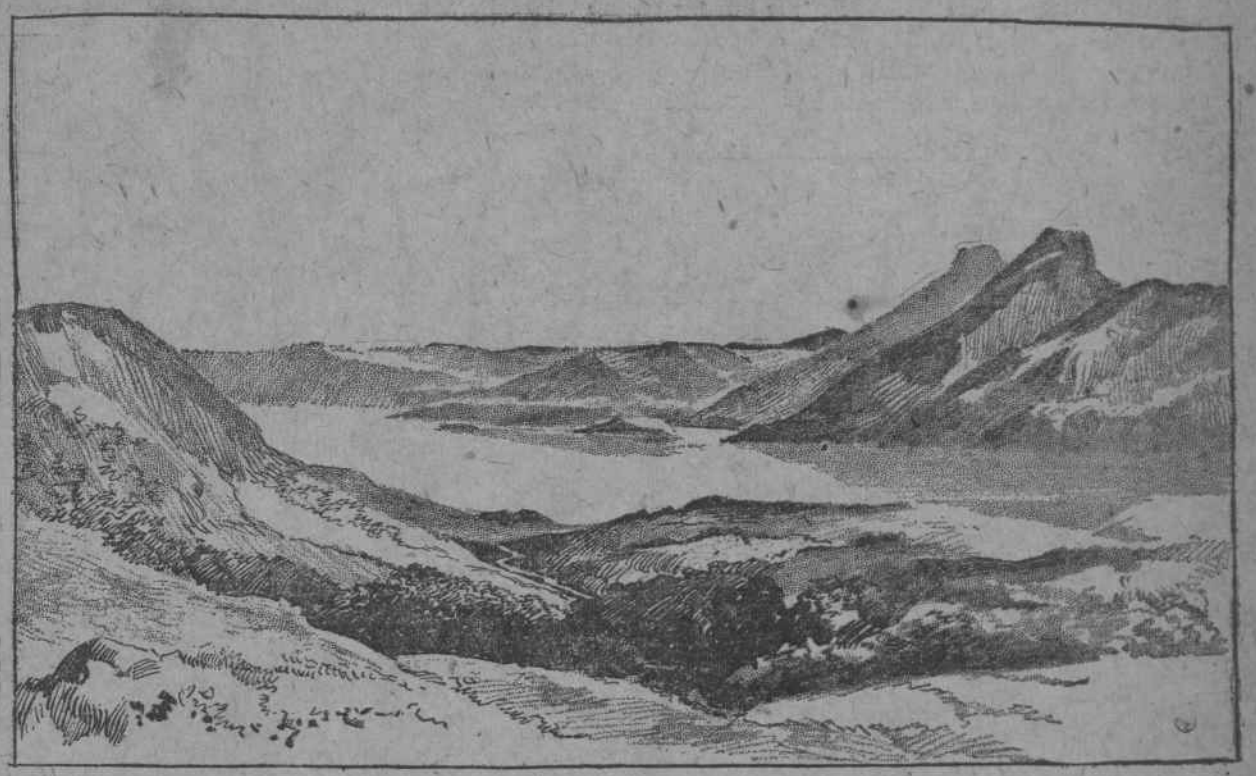
Turkey Must Let Crete
Go, and Then the Czar
Will Protect Her.

Moreover, Russia Must Be
Given a Coaling Station
on That Island.

Arrangement Is Approved by
France and Germany, but
England Is Silent.

By Ralph Warner.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Tageblatt to-day announces that a definite agreement has been reached between Russia and Austria concerning Turkey.
The terms of the agreement, I understand, are that the Sultan shall renounce Crete, that the Czar shall be given a coaling station at Suda Bay, in that island, and that in return Russia shall guarantee the integrity of Turkey.



Greeks May Retreat to Mt. Othrys.
LATE dispatches indicate that the Greeks may not make a much bolder stand at Pharsala than they did at Larissa. In which case they may fall back still further, making the Othrys Mountains the base of their operations. The Othrys Mountains cross northern Greece from the foot of the Pindus Mountains to the Gulf of Arta, and present almost as impassable a barrier as that which separates Macedonia from Thessaly. The range forms the southern edge of the plains of Thessaly, as the Pindus Mountains form the western and the Voulza and Olympus mountains the northern sides of the great basin in which the plains lie. The Othrys Mountains are about twenty-five miles south of Pharsala. About ten miles south of the range lies the famous pass of Thermopylae, on the Gulf of Molo.

The advantage of this arrangement to the nations interested is obvious. Russia, in command of one of the most important ports of Crete, will be greatly strengthened in the line of her coveted advance, toward the south.

Protest Certain from England.

Turkey, with the formidable power of the White Czar behind her, will have secured, almost beyond the possibility of disaster, a position from which she can rule her troublesome subjects without fear of revolt encouraged by the hope of foreign interference. She would be more than willing that Russia should assume such a sort of protectorate over her empire.

To this agreement Austria, France and Germany will, it is understood, give their consent. England alone has not made known her views on this question. In the best informed quarters, however, it is believed that a very strong protest will be certain to come from the Court of St. James.

Emperor William as Mediator.

Emperor William's share in the proposed arrangement has been considerable. I have just learned that when at Vienna he acted as an intermediary between Russia and Austria.

Not the least of the results of his mediation will be the approaching trip of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to St. Petersburg. Among diplomats this visit will have a determining influence upon the settlement of the Eastern crisis.

At Her Request the
Movement for Peace
Is Begun.

Settlement, It Is Thought
Will Be Reached
by To-morrow.

This Will Not Give the
Turks Time Enough to
Resume Fighting.

Greeks at Athens Are Sharply
Criticising Prince Con-
stantine's Campaign.

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LONDON, April 25.—What seems likely to be the last week of the war is entered upon to-day. It is difficult from the tangle of conflicting telegrams to understand the exact position of affairs. Following the Greek defeat at Larissa, London opinion to-day is almost unanimous that the end is in sight, and this view is probably shared by the Powers, as they are already moving to intervene.
Great Britain in the Lead.
It is believed that intervention will first take the form

of a suggestion of armistice, to which the combatants would, no doubt, agree. Since yesterday afternoon the British Foreign Office has been in close communication with the other members of the European concert, Great Britain suggesting that the time has now arrived for them to act.

The French, the German and the Italian governments have already responded, offering to agree, though the German Government adds as a condition that it will be necessary first to exact a pledge from Greece to obey the mandate of Europe when this mandate is again given.

Greece Can Gracefully Retire.

The British Foreign Office believes that Greece will give this undertaking, as the disasters which have overtaken her have demonstrated that Turkey still possesses a formidable fighting machine, a fact which must have a sobering effect upon the popular demand for war at Athens, and which will permit the Greek nation to climb down without disgrace, after a superb vindication of the personal courage of the Greek troops and a gratifying demonstration of Hellenic patriotism.

If the Greeks listen to reason and the arguments which will be pressed by England at Athens and by Russia at Constantinople, it is not improbable that a decision will be reached by Tuesday, before which it is not supposed here that Edhem Pasha or Osman Pasha will have time to do more than to appear at Pharsala.

Gloom Prevails at Athens.

A dispatch from Athens says that a very gloom